UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24004
26 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorandum describing the effects of the aerial embargo on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the fields of the export of goods and the flow of basic commodities, particularly foodstuffs.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed memorandum circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Memorandum describing the effects of the aerial embargo on the movement of goods and the flow of basic commodities, particularly foodstuffs

The aerial embargo on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is giving rise to many direct and indirect negative effects.

The direct effects of the embargo have become apparent in many areas, such as the halting of export traffic in non-petroleum goods, such as fish and vegetables, so that large quantities have been exposed to spoilage. It has also led to a reduction in the flow of basic commodities, particularly foodstuffs. The indirect effects have manifested themselves in a shrinkage in import and export traffic and the halting of production lines in factories. The following is an account of the direct and indirect effects of the aerial embargo:

(a) Direct effects

Many plant assembly and maintenance technicians and experts are unable to come to Libya, and the arrival of many whose presence is required for this purpose has been delayed because bringing them in through other countries not only causes delay but gives rise to other problems, such as increased costs.

Bills of lading do not arrive in time. This has prevented the removal of goods from seaports so that they can be stored in a way that preserves them from spoilage.

The productive operation of many factories has been halted, particularly those that depend on chemicals in their production, in view of the restrictions imposed on the importation of this type of substances.

Air transport was the means for exporting fish and vegetables to a number of regions of the world, particularly Europe and the Gulf States. The embargo has put a halt to this activity. Annual exports of fish are estimated at $15 million to $21 million, while annual exports of vegetables are estimated at $33 million to $50 million.

(b) Indirect effects

The import of most spare parts for factories has been obstructed, and these spare parts do not arrive at the appropriate time. Importing them through the airports of fraternal States causes a delay in execution and an increase in costs.

Inspection of goods contracted for has been impeded, and this has caused a delay in the shipment and delivery of items. In addition, the fees for storage in foreign ports must be borne, particularly where any points of difference arise with the suppliers.

The decision on the budget of the General Dairy Products Company, which imports dairy products, including milk for infants, to a value of $150 million has been held up. It is expected that the company's budget will bear additional burdens amounting to 26 per cent of the above-mentioned figure, or the equivalent of $37.5 million. In addition, there are a number of contracts that cannot be executed, amounting to $15 million.

In addition to the above, the delay in the arrival of certain maintenance and assembly technicians has led to a decline in the level of production and the total stoppage of some factories. This has caused great losses and threatens the discharge of many workers. Furthermore, the halt in the flow of imported commodities such as milk and dairy products on a regular basis will lead to a shortage on the market of these items, on which the life of a large sector of the community depends, i.e., children, since they are the population group comprising the greatest consumers of this item.

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26 May 1992
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LETTER DATED 23 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that United States aircraft have persisted in violating Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation during the period 13-20 May 1992.

13-14 May 1992

Fifteen sorties, flown by five two-aircraft formations and five single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 6,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

14-15 May 1992

Twenty-six sorties, flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and six single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,500 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

15-16 May 1992

Twenty sorties, flown by nine two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 7,000 metres, centred over Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Mosul, Irbil and Ayn Zalah.

16-17 May 1992

Fifteen sorties, flown by six two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

17-18 May 1992

Twenty-two sorties, flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,500 to 4,500 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Amadiyah.

18-19 May 1992

Twenty-five sorties, flown by 11 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,500 to 6,500 metres, centred over Irbil, Mosul, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz and Tall Afar.

19-20 May 1992

Twenty-one sorties, flown by eight two-aircraft formations and five single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 6,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Irbil and Amadiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/24006
26 May 1992
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LETTER DATED 25 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of further violations by Iran of the cease-fire between the two countries for the period from 11 to 18 May 1992.

1. At 1920 hours on 11 May 1992, a Land Cruiser vehicle carrying three persons, one of whom was wearing a turban and the other two military uniform, was observed halting at geographical coordinates 902060 inside the area of separation. The individuals fired three shots in the direction of Iraqi units before withdrawing to the Iranian rear.

2. At 1030 hours on 12 May 1992, a helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear in the direction of the international border opposite the Zayn al-Qaws slope. The aircraft returned to the Iranian rear at 1035 hours.

3. At 1230 hours on 12 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear. It flew at medium altitude over the oil wells in the area of Naft-e-Shah and returned to the Iranian rear at 1235 hours.

4. At 1300 hours on 13 May 1992, the Iranian side completed the construction of the Iranian guardpost opposite the Darraji border post at geographical coordinates 131726 inside the area of separation.

5. At 1430 hours on 15 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed on the ground at geographical coordinates 605501. It returned to the Iranian rear at 1900 hours.

6. At 1450 hours on 15 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter proceeding from the Iranian rear was observed landing at geographical coordinates 683320. It returned to the Iranian rear after 10 minutes.

7. At 1830 hours on 15 May 1992, eight persons from the Iranian side occupied the building near the Bahramabad guardpost, opposite the Hasan military guardpost, at geographical coordinates 010647 inside the area of separation.

8. Between 0930 and 1320 hours on 16 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed flying at an altitude of 2,000 metres over Iraqi units. It landed at geographical coordinates 578493 inside the area of separation before returning to the Iranian rear.

9. At 1000 hours on 16 May 1992, the Iranian side set up a PKC machine-gun by the Iranian position at geographical coordinates 035937 inside the area of separation.

10. At 1115 hours on 16 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed landing at geographical coordinates 622325 inside the area of separation. After five minutes, the helicopter flew along the border embankment before returning to the Iranian rear.

11. At 1200 hours on 16 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed landing at geographical coordinates 622325. It took off in the direction of the Iranian rear after five minutes.

12. At 1450 hours on 16 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter proceeding from the Iranian rear was observed landing at geographical coordinates 683321. It returned to the Iranian rear after five minutes.

13. At 1500 hours on 16 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter proceeding from the Iranian rear was observed landing at geographical coordinates 578493 inside the area of separation. It returned to the Iranian rear after unloading bags and crates.

14. At 0650 hours on 17 May 1992, a 106-millimetre gun mounted on a vehicle was observed in the Iranian zone opposite the Iraqi position at geographical coordinates 713216 inside the area of separation.

15. At 1020 hours on 17 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter proceeding from the Iranian rear was observed landing at geographical coordinates 578493 inside the area of separation. It returned to the Iranian rear at 1120 hours.

16. At 1150 hours on 17 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter proceeding from the Iranian rear was observed landing at geographical coordinates 578493 inside the area of separation. It returned to the Iranian rear at 1200 hours.

17. At 1600 hours on 17 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter proceeding at low altitude from the Iranian rear was observed landing behind the Iranian position at geographical coordinates 622325. It returned to the Iranian rear after 15 minutes.

18. At 1000 hours on 18 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear. It flew for five minutes over the Iranian units at coordinates 578493 before landing there and taking off in the direction of the Iranian rear at 1100 hours.

19. At 1200 hours on 18 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter proceeding from the Iranian rear was observed landing at geographical coordinates 578493 (Majnun al-Shimali) before returning to the Iranian rear.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/928
S/24007
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of the Vice-President of the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dr. Branko Kostić, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as the official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 May 1992 from the Vice-President of the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

The Presidency and Government of Yugoslavia have closely reviewed the contents of your report of 21 May 1992 regarding the deployment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the areas under United Nations protection, the contents of the demarche of the President of the Security Council of 21 May 1992, as well as the text of Security Council resolution 752 of 15 May 1992.

The Presidency and Government of Yugoslavia fully appreciate the justified concern of the United Nations over the Yugoslav crisis and the efforts to overcome it. We have repeatedly underlined and we wish to do so once again, that the involvement of the United Nations could be the most effective factor in bringing about a peaceful, just and durable solution to the outstanding problems.

In that connection, we wish to express the sincere readiness of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to making its efforts fully effective.

However, we have to note the immense disappointment and indignation of the Presidency, the Government and the citizens of Yugoslavia at finding ourselves accused, without any cause or valid reason, and despite our persistent endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement to the Yugoslav crisis and particularly to the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, of committing aggression against that Republic, without any arguments being offered to back up such accusations.

Allow me to recall a few basic facts.

First, Yugoslavia has on every occasion, including the Conference on Yugoslavia, in the United Nations and in bilateral meetings, persistently warned of the danger of an internecine war breaking out in the event of any hasty decisions on the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina prior to a political settlement having been negotiated among the three constituent nations of that Republic.

Those warnings went unheeded. An internecine war has broken out, taking a vast toll in human lives, and it should be stopped as soon as possible. However, the responsibility for that war is being shifted from those who have provoked it and is being planted instead, without any justification, on Serbia and Montenegro.

Secondly, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has demonstrated a maximum degree of tolerance with respect to the premature decisions on the international recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A special declaration was issued by the Assembly of Yugoslavia stating that this country had no territorial claims on its neighbours and therefore none on that Republic either, and that it would not stand in the way of the breakaway Yugoslav republics being integrated in international legal institutions. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is consistently abiding by those positions.

Thirdly, the Presidency of Yugoslavia decided on the day of the promulgation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that is on 27 April 1992, that it would reduce the Army of Yugoslavia to the territory and citizens of Yugoslavia. As a result, all the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who had been in the YPA (Yugoslav People's Army) troops in that Republic were withdrawn by 19 May 1992, together with their share of equipment and armaments. All that remained were three blocked barracks of military cadets with some 1,500 boys under 17 years of age in them whose withdrawal was rendered impossible by paramilitary Moslem organizations. Efforts to withdraw, with the help of special teams, a part of the remaining heavy weaponry were prevented by paramilitary Moslem and Croat units, which massacred the members of the teams appointed by the army to perform this task in the towns of Tuzla and Sarajevo.

The Presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the military authorities of Yugoslavia no longer have any jurisdiction in Bosnia and Herzegovina nor are they taking any decisions that could affect the conflict in that Republic, apart from the fact that they wish to assist any peace-making or humanitarian action.

Fourthly, in addition to paramilitary units composed of Moslem, Serb and Croat people living in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are about 30,000 regular Croatian troops in that Republic, or a total or over 150,000 men in arms. Surely it is self-evident that more than 60,000 Moslems and 40,000 Croats have been armed with the help of Croatia and those external forces that are adding fuel to the flames of internecine conflicts, while the Yugoslav People's Army was the only legal armed force present there. None the less, it was the one that was the object of the worst political accusations. Now that it has withdrawn from the region, not only is a blind eye being turned to the fact that the war is being waged among the three ethnic groups, but Yugoslavia and its army, which is no longer engaged there, are continuing to be blamed without any reason.

Fifthly, Yugoslavia has repeatedly stressed that the only way to deal with the crisis and conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina is via political negotiations and a political consensus among the representatives of the three constituent nations of that Republic. We fully support the Lisbon negotiations under the auspices of the European Community and chaired by Ambassador Cutilheiro, and it is our view that the United Nations should focus its attention on those negotiations as the only feasible and realistic road towards an end to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The option of sanctions against Yugoslavia on the basis of unsubstantiated claims of aggression is deeply unfair and wrong. History knows of no case of a country threatening another without using the army. As of 19 May this year, not a single soldier who is a citizen of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains in that Republic, and the borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina have been closed for 30 days now for any crossings by armed individuals or groups who might try to make them.

History knows of no case, either, or the citizens of a country that has been the subject of aggression fleeing to the country committing the aggression. We are referring to the numerous Moslem refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina who are seeking shelter in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Sanctions taken against Yugoslavia can most certainly inflict a great deal of harm, materially and politically, to our country and our citizens, but they are certainly not the way to deal with the tragedy of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the contrary, they could spark off very serious problems for the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, without any reason or justification.

It is our firm conviction that the key to the solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be sought in Sarajevo, not in Belgrade. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the republics of Serbia and Montenegro, will wholeheartedly support any action conducive to a settlement of the crisis.

I quite understand the concern you expressed in stating that the mission entrusted to UNPROFOR has already been put on trial, at a stage when more than 10,500 of its members are deployed in these territories. You concluded your statement by saying that the progress and success of the whole operation depended on agreement and active cooperation with UNPROFOR. In that regard, let me assure you that our side, including Yugoslavia's army, shall continue to honour the obligations it has assumed by accepting the Plan and to cooperate in every way with UNPROFOR headquarters and units.

With regard to the takeover of responsibility by UNPROFOR in sector East and the breaches of cease-fire, I believe that UNPROFOR commanders report to you regularly regarding the daily breaches of cease-fire, that is, the non-compliance with the agreement by the Croatian Armed Forces and the Republic of Croatia.

YPA units have almost fully withdrawn from United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in Eastern Slavonia. They are ready to withdraw completely and in the shortest possible time, provided that UNPROFOR ensures that Croatian forces will not breach the cease-fire or make any advance movements.

With regard to the takeover of responsibility by UNPROFOR in sectors North and South, we have received reliable information that the harmonization of arrangements is being finalized, based on the agreement previously reached

at the negotiations between the representatives of the authorities of Krajina and the representatives of UNPROFOR and the European Community. According to that information, the negotiated arrangements would be satisfactory to the local authorities, as well as to UNPROFOR and Croatia. The plan is to deploy military, police and civilian observers of the United Nations and the European Community in territories with a majority Serbian population that are outside UNPAs. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hopes that this arrangement will also be satisfactory to Croatia, as indicated in paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and YPA hereby express once again their resolve to honour all the obligations that YPA has assumed regarding the deployment of UNPROFOR and to enable them to be realized in full, including accommodation, food, etc.

As for the breaches of cease-fire, the Presidency has been informed by YPA and the local authorities in the zones concerned that such breaches were invariably made by the Croatian side, while YPA units or local forces retaliated only in the most serious instances. The authorities of Krajina are ready to guarantee that fire will never be opened from their side if the Croatian side complies with the agreement. They propose that United Nations and European Community observers be deployed in those areas under the arrangement which is being negotiated.

Instances of forced expulsion of the non-Serbian population in sector East have been reported to us by General Nambiar and Mr. Thornberry. Mr. Goulding was assured, on his latest visit, on 7 May 1992, of our resolve not to allow any forced displacements, regardless of nationality. In each specific instance, we have ordered meticulous investigation and energetic reaction by the responsible authorities to correct possible injustices and prevent new incidents.

The Presidency has received serious assurances from the local authorities that complete security and unhindered return shall be guaranteed to the entire population, without any discrimination on grounds of nationality, and that additional measures shall be taken to prevent any forced displacement of population. The issue is being investigated in detail and with all due attention, and a more substantial report shall be available presently, to UNPROFOR headquarters as well. There are indications that some non-Serbian populations moved out without being forced to do so, which instances have been misrepresented in order to compromise the local authorities.

Yugoslavia is very anxious to see a peaceful and lasting political solution found to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina as soon as possible. Yugoslavia hereby declares that, as a Member of the United Nations, it shall participate with maximum commitment in United Nations activities and decisions and act in concert with them, but in keeping with the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is ready and willing to do its utmost to help unhindered engagement of the United Nations and international humanitarian organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. To this end, it is

ready to enable humanitarian aid to be transported across its territory to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and especially Sarajevo. Allow me to inform you that we have already used and shall continue to use our influence in the most constructive way, including public appeals, to have the embattled parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina do the same on the territory of that Republic.

We appreciate the extreme importance of unblocking the airport in Sarajevo. We shall publicly appeal to all those involved in its blockade to lift the blockade of the airport immediately and without fail in order to enable the delivery of humanitarian aid and allow UNPROFOR to take over control of the airport and the delivery of such aid.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall make a public appeal to all the embattled parties to immediately terminate the bombing of Sarajevo and Mostar and the destruction of other cities and historical monuments.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall publicly dissociate itself from all unacceptable acts committed by paramilitary formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including formations of the Serbian population, and appeal for the cease-fire to be observed in favour of a patient search for a political solution.

Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall call upon the Serbian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina to give maximum cooperation to representatives of the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and representatives of other international institutions in the field.

In conclusion, allow me to express my belief that an urgent visit by representatives of the members of the Security Council to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to Bosnia and Herzegovina would help a great deal in providing a more complete and objective picture of the real situation and in avoiding judgements based on assumptions, rather than established facts.

Reiterating our readiness to fully cooperate with the United Nations, particularly in the implementation of decisions taken by the Security Council, I would like to underscore once again the full commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia, as well as the Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All the stances and commitments stated above have also been fully agreed with the leaderships of Serbia and Montenegro.

(Signed) Branko KOSTIĆ
Vice-President of the Presidency

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/24008
27 May 1992
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning the continued Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you that in the course of the fourth consecutive day of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanese citizens and Lebanese territory, on 25 May 1992 at 6.30 a.m. local time Israeli helicopters escorted by combat aircraft attacked the home of the Lebanese citizen al-Haj Yasser Mansour near Gib Chit locality, killing him, his wife and their three children. In addition, the aircraft launched a number of missiles which caused disastrous material damage.

The same day, the Israeli air force carried out unbelievable attacks over Tyr, the Iklim Altouffah region, and the western Bekaa.

Also, on 24 May the Israeli forces bombed the localities and regions of Loueize, Jarjoue, Mlita, Ainbussoir and Jabal Safi, causing many inhabitants to flee to safe regions.

This latest escalation of Israeli military activities forms an accompaniment to serious statements by the Israeli Prime Minister and Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs threatening further acts of aggression against Lebanon.

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* A/47/50.

The Lebanese Government once again strongly condemns the continued acts of aggression perpetrated against Lebanese citizens, and draws the attention of the international community to the danger of the policy Israel is pursuing against Lebanon, in defiance of the United Nations Charter and international law and custom. Lebanon calls on the States members of the Security Council to take a decisive position with respect to Israel's warlike practices, which threaten the peace and security of the region and the world.

Furthermore, the Lebanese Government reaffirms the need to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which constitutes a natural means of restoring peace and security in south Lebanon and for the citizens on both sides of the frontier.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24009
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As I indicated in my previous letter to you, I have the honour to refer to the report of the Investigation Commission of the Government of Barbados, which investigated the sabotage of the Cubana aircraft from 28 October to 3 December 1976.

An official delegation of the Government of the United States of America, led by an individual whom the report identifies as Mr. Willis, participated in the Commission's meetings. The interest of the United States of America in participating in the activities of this Commission contradicts that country's claim that it was in no way involved in the act under investigation.

What is more, information and testimony were presented during the investigations concerning the links between Mr. Hernán Ricardo and Mr. Freddy Lugo, then accused of the sabotage, and agencies and officials of the United States of America. A part of the Commission's report, which is contained in the annex to this letter, was devoted to these two men.

I wish to draw your attention to the testimony concerning the contacts which these individuals had with the Embassy of the United States of America in Barbados immediately after perpetrating their vile and cowardly act of sabotage.

Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Lugo spent only a few hours in Barbados, during which time they visited the United States Embassy in Bridgetown, apparently on several occasions, according to the testimony. This matter was examined by the Investigation Commission and, as the Commission stated in its report, "no attempt was made to present evidence to the contrary and no explanation on that visit was offered".

When the Commission met in Barbados, Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Lugo were only suspects. As is well known, a Venezuelan court later found them guilty of having placed the explosives which destroyed the Cuban aircraft, killing 73 persons.

Immediately after this heinous act, according to the independent testimony of two Barbadian citizens, the saboteurs went directly to the Embassy of the United States of America. This testimony was presented and affirmed in an official and public meeting before representatives of the Washington Government, who were unable to refute it.

Why these "visits" to the United States Embassy? With whom did they meet there? Why has the United States of America never told the truth about these meetings with the saboteurs in its own Embassy?

I believe that the members of the Security Council should demand replies to these questions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON DE QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: English]

Report of the Investigation Commission, Part II, chapter 8, "Alleged involvement of the United States" (excerpts from the conclusions)

The evidence of the alleged participation of the United States in the disaster of October 6 are the statements made to the Chief Superintendent Orville Durant of the Royal Police Force of Barbados by Mr. Dennis Ramdwar, Auxiliary Police Commissioner of the Trinidad and Tobago Police; a note made by Mr. Durant about an English translation of a declaration supposedly made by Freddy Lugo; and the testimony of two taxi drivers who transported Ricardo Lozano and Freddy Lugo at the time they were in Barbados.

According to Mr. Durant's testimony, Mr. Ramdwar said that Lozano had told him that he was a member of the C.I.A. and had made a verbal declaration to him in the strictest confidence; that Lozano had said that during the night of October 6 he had gone three times to see Mr. McLeod at the United States Embassy in Barbados and that Mr. McLeod was a medium-height black man; that on October 18 Lozano had made a drawing with the organization of the C.I.A.; that on October 19 Lozano had requested to see him and that he had told him that he was a member of the C.I.A. and that he had been recruited in Venezuela, and that Freddy Lugo was also a member and had been recruited by him; that Lozano also told him that they left Caracas on October 5 to do an intelligence job on a Cuban flight between Trinidad and Barbados. Mr. Durant said that he had been shown what seemed to be a copy of the drawing made by Lozano.

Mr. Maurice Firebrace, a taxi driver who works out of the Barbados airport stated that he left the airport at about noon time with two male passengers towards Bridgetown.

He stated that he would say that those men were white and he described the clothes they were wearing but when asked whether he was able to recognize them in pictures his answer was negative, saying that he had not been able to take a good look at them. He declared that it was normal for taxi drivers, when the taxi was approaching Bridgetown or entered the city, to ask the passengers what part they wanted to go to in order to drive them as close as possible to it.

Thus, when the taxi was driving along the seawall, he could understand that one of the men said "Embassy" and when he asked what part of Bridgetown they wanted to go to they said "Embassy", "Embassy". The witness said that when the taxi reached Harrisons corner and turned to take up Broad Street, one of them pointed at the building of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce saying that he was going to the Embassy. Mr. Firebrace said that was the building where the United States Embassy was located and further on in his testimony he said that normally when a passenger says "Embassy", taxi drivers

understand that he means the Embassy of the United States, if another embassy is desired, the passenger will say so. The witness declared that the two passengers got off the taxi in front of the United States Embassy but he could not specify where to or in what direction they went.

Mr. Roger Pilgrim operates his taxi out of the Holiday Inn Hotel and on Wednesday, October 6, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. two men, one of whom he identified in the picture as Ricardo Lozano, approached him from the entrance of the hotel lobby and told him that they wanted to go to the Embassy of the United States. They got in the back-seat of the car and when the taxi reached Manning store, by the docks, they said they wanted to get off there. They paid and left the taxi and Mr. Pilgrim returned to the Holiday Inn.

According to the testimony given by Mr. Pilgrim, later on that same day, around 4.55 p.m., the same two men asked him to go back to the United States Embassy. He headed to Bridgetown but he could not drive up Broad Street because the road was blocked for the opening of Parliament. Therefore, he left them in the vicinity of the Lawyers Building and drove on. He didn't see what direction they took.

The testimony of Mr. Pilgrim is of a different character. He came to us and submitted himself to questioning. Although he said he didn't see where Ricardo Lozano and Freddy Lugo went when they got off the taxi, the circumstances indicate a visit to the Embassy of the United States. On the second occasion they had asked "to be taken again to the United States Embassy" and were taken to the vicinity. By then it was after 5 o'clock and the stores would have already been closed. Under these circumstances his testimony does support the declarations of the suspects regarding the visits to the United States Embassy.

The testimony of Mr. Firebrace by itself amounts only to a strong suspicion since he could not identify the two men he drove to Bridgetown. However, a conjecture stemming from this testimony is that, according to him, one of the men pointed at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce building and said that he was going to the Embassy. Assuming that that man was Lozano or Lugo, it could be asked, when and under which circumstances had he known about the location of that Embassy?

In our view, a global assessment of the evidence provides some basis for the assertion that Lozano and Lugo visited the Embassy of the United States on October 6. No attempt was made to present evidence to the contrary and no explanation on that visit was offered. Mr. Willis insisted on the fact that, according to Mr. Durant, the investigations did not establish the identity of Mr. McLeod; nobody by that name was working in the United States Embassy; nobody by that name entered Barbados in an official or any other capacity by that time; and no official conclusions were reached regarding the identity of Mr. McLeod. In fact, Mr. Willis referred to this "mysterious Mr. McLeod as if he were as ethereal as implied in his name". We would only make the observation that if any concealed transaction was being made it would not be surprising that a false name would have been used.

UNITED
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S/24009/Corr.1
15 June 1992

ENGLISH ONLY

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Corrigendum

The title of this document should read as above.

92-26040 3949a (E) 180692 180692

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24010
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 27 May 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 27 May 1992 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there still was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

92-22651 (E) 270592 270592

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/929
S/24011
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach to this letter a copy, in English and French, of an address by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, delivered in your presence at Montreal on 24 May 1992 (see annex).

As you know, during his remarks Prime Minister Mulroney referred extensively to the United Nations, including ways to strengthen its peace-keeping and peacemaking abilities, as well as means to resolve its current financial difficulties. The Prime Minister also spoke about the specific situations in the former Yugoslav republics, including the very dangerous situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter and its attachment circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Louise FRECHETTE
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Office of the Prime Minister

Cabinet du Premier ministre

CANADA

NOTES FOR AN ADDRESS

BY

PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG LEADERS

MONTREAL

MAY 24, 1992

/...

Winston Churchill once wrote that "the world was made to be wooed and won by youth." You have assembled together here, in Montreal, at the dawn of a new age. Never has the opportunity to win the world been greater. Never has the world stood in greater need of the idealism and principles of youth.

The 20th century will soon go into the history books and it is likely to be seen as the most momentous and the most civilized of all time but, also, the most murderous and the most destructive. It is a century that has seen space conquered and humanity's gaze extended to the very edge of the universe. But it is also a time in which more than 500,000 women die each year from pregnancy-related causes, 99 percent of them in developing countries. And 40,000 babies die every day in the Third World, for want of a simple rehydration kit, each of which costs a good deal less than a taxi ride from here to your hotels. It has been a century in which powerful ideas have contested for the hearts and minds of people around the world and in which democracy has firmly and finally prevailed. But it is also a century in which we have witnessed world wars and civil wars, limited wars and police actions, in which almost 200 million people have died, many of them in the name of excessive nationalism. And it is also a world where new threats to international security have emerged; environmental degradation so severe as to threaten the health of people worldwide; drug abuse so destructive that the very fabric of societies in producer and consumer countries alike are gravely weakened; and poverty so pervasive and unyielding as to mock the very idea of progress.

With the end of the Cold War, the most important question humanity now faces is whether the old order will be replaced by competition and disorder or by cooperation and common purpose, whether the forces of nationalism and globalisation can be reconciled and harnessed for the benefit of all. I believe that the answer to that question will be found in the vision and the evolution of the United Nations.

Canada has always been a strong supporter of the United Nations. Canadians had a hand in drafting both the U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We have served on the Security Council five times and we currently serve on the executive boards and governing councils of many of the organization's key agencies. Canada has participated in virtually every peace-keeping operation since the concept was invented by Canadian Nobel Laureate and former Prime Minister, Lester Pearson.

From the Pearson Commission on development to the Bruntland Commission on the environment, from the World Food Program to the World's Summit for Children, which I had the privilege of co-chairing, the United Nations has been indispensable in promoting national cooperation on global issues. Next month in Rio, the U.N. will sponsor a conference on the environment and development which will set an agenda for global environmental cooperation for a decade to come. In 1993, there will be a world conference on human rights; in 1994, there will be a world conference on population and development; and, in 1995, a world conference on women's rights.

These conferences, collectively, will put the U.N. at the epicentre of global change but ensuring international security in the years to come is likely to remain the U.N.'s chief preoccupation and to be the U.N.'s most difficult challenge. To meet that challenge will require a change in attitudes both about the U.N.'s mission and about its means.

With the end of the Cold War, encouraging progress has been possible, under the wise and impressive stewardship of Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, the recently retired U.N. Secretary General. His successor, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, has picked up where Mr. Perez de Cuellar left off and has brought vision, strength and skill to the task of accelerating the pace of reform. In the short time since he has taken office, he has demonstrated a clear commitment to adapt the institution to the times. We are particularly pleased, Mr. Secretary General, with your appointment of a high-level Coordinator for Humanitarian Emergencies.

The U.N. regular budget this year will total $1.03 billion. This regular budget does not include the U.N.'s agencies, such as UNICEF, the United Nations Development Program and the World Food Program which are financed on a voluntary basis at a cost of several billions of dollars more. This year's peace-keeping budget, also paid by assessments, is expected to exceed $2.5 billion, the highest in history.

With a population approaching only 28 million, 31st in the world, Canada is the eighth largest contributor to both the U.N.'s regular budget and its peace-keeping budget. Our annual share of the regular budget and peace-keeping budget and our contributions to all U.N. agencies and operations exceeds $1 billion per year. These are large sums of money but compared to the benefits these programs provide humanity and to the shares which individual countries pay, they are the bargain of the 20th Century.The price of two B2 bombers would cover the entire cost of U.N. peace-keeping.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali is providing welcome leadership, but U.N. reform depends in the first place on the political will of member states. Money is the clearest measure of political will and, regrettably, some member countries still consider their U.N. obligations to be optional. As of April 30, member countries owed the U.N. a total of $1.9 billion, for its regular budget and peace-keeping operations. Governments are right to ask the U.N. Secretariat to meet the highest management standards. And the Secretary General has introduced a number of steps to increase efficiency. But no amount of managerial effectiveness will overcome the deficits and cash flow shortfalls that the U.N. is asked to handle. As of May 21, only 14 countries had paid their full assessments for both the regular and peace-keeping budgets. The Secretary General of the U.N., the holder of one of the most important offices in the world, should not be treated as a modern-day mendicant, forced to wander around wealthy capitals, imploring the decision-makers to pay their bills so that the U.N. can do its job. He must be free to devote his entire time and energy to running the U.N. and solving global problems, rather than passing the hat for peace and security.

It is firm Canadian Government policy to pay its share of the U.N. regular budget on the first day of the U.N.'s fiscal year, January 1. And it is now also firm Canadian Government policy to pay our other assessments on the day they are due. I call upon the political leadership in the debtor countries also to pay their assessments in full and on the dates due.

If the Security Council is to cope with emerging challenges, it too will eventually have to adapt. A year ago, I called for reforms so that the permanent membership of the Security Council would reflect the world as it is today and not as it was in 1945. We believe that the test of membership, as the U.N. Charter itself says, should be the capacity and willingness of individual countries to contribute to international peace and security and to the U.N.'s other purposes. Former President Gorbachev had this test in mind when he recommended in his Fulton, Missouri, speech earlier this month, permanent membership in an expanded Security Council for Japan and Germany, the second and third most powerful economies in the world, and for other leading contributors to U.N. affairs. In any case, permanent Security Council membership should not forever be the privilege of nuclear weapons states.

Canada's goal has always been to secure an effective and active role for the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. Encouraging progress has been made recently in the U.N.'s vigorous reaction to Iraqi aggression, in its imposition of sanctions on Libya for state-sponsored terrorism and in its comprehensive approaches to peace-keeping in El Salvador and Cambodia. But more progress is needed. The first article of its Charter authorizes the U.N. to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace. This means timely action by the U.N. to forestall incipient conflicts, leadership by the U.N. to bring people to the negotiating table and follow-through by the U.N. to support agreements concluded.

To fulfil this responsibility, the U.N. and its Secretary General must be allowed to engage actively in preventive diplomacy, peace-making and peace-keeping. Canada strongly supports the Secretary General's proposals for the creation of an emergency peace-keeping start-up fund and an increase in the U.N.'s spending authority to ensure that the organization can respond quickly and effectively to crises. The Secretary General is also right when he argues that the U.N. cannot do it all on its own; regional organizations have a responsibility to act first, as the Charter makes clear. But, while regional organizations have a role to play, they cannot substitute for the unique moral authority of the United Nations. Moral authority sometimes requires back-up by military muscle to be effective, as contemplated by the U.N. Charter itself.

It is clear that traditional peace-keeping nations are encountering increasing difficulty in supplying the demand for forces. The Cold War prevented the United States and the Soviet Union from participating fully in U.N. peace-keeping operations. Cold War calculations are history, now, and Russia has begun to contribute

forces for U.N. operations. Canada would welcome increased participation by both Russian and American forces in peace-keeping operations.Canada would also welcome changes to German and Japanese law to permit U.N. service by their soldiers.

Canada, along with some other nations, maintains troops under national command on standby for peace-keeping. We encourage all member states also to earmark forces for U.N. peace-keeping tasks. Canada also provides officers to the U.N. Secretariat to assist in the planning and conduct of peace-keeping operations. We are prepared to increase such assistance.

Peace-keeping is not cheap -- the force in Yugoslavia will cost $650 million this year. But compared to even the financial price of war -- $1 billion a day in the Persian Gulf -- let alone its carnage and destruction, peace-keeping is very cost-effective.

The demand for U.N. intervention is certain to grow; the end of the Cold War brought many benefits but it also lifted the lid off ethnic conflicts. Less than 10 percent of the states comprising the United Nations are ethnically homogeneous. In Africa, colonialism imposed 52 nation states onto the map of a thousand tribal nations. Southern Asia, the Caucasus, the Balkans and the Middle East are all crazy quilts of ethnic enclaves and ancient hatreds. Many have learned to live together peacefully, even profitably, and will continue to do so. But others have not. In Somalia, marauding gangs are shooting their country back into the stone age. Meanwhile, the Secretary General of the United Nations struggles to enlist the political will of member countries and their resources to end the suffering, there.

In Yugoslavia, where no one could have been in any doubt what was going to happen, the world has been, at best, dilatory and dangerously indifferent. Canada called for U.N. intervention last September and offered soldiers and equipment to help. It took until April for the U.N. Security Council to authorize a full peace-keeping force. The presence of 13,000 U.N. soldiers, including 1,300 Canadians, has brought some relief to a brutalized population in the Croatia-Serbia border area but it has not stopped war from spreading to the other parts of this beautiful and formerly inviting land. The tragic story of Yugoslavia shows that, once unleashed, ethnic conflicts are exceedingly difficult to stop.

The U.N. and its member-states must be prepared to intervene earlier and stronger in the future to prevent such disasters. But what happens when, as in Yugoslavia, disaster cannot be prevented? What kind of signal does it send elsewhere when the world turns a blind eye to the carnage there? Bosnia and Herzegovina followed the rules established by the U.N., the European Community and the CSCE in achieving independence. They took the world's word, but they were left to fend for themselves against heavily armed opposition. The result has been, in the words of the Bosnian foreign minister, "a disgrace for humanity".

As is painfully obvious in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the U.N.'s capability to intervene effectively on behalf of the innocents is inadequate. The U.N. needs to review urgently the full range of options available to it to preserve international peace and security. And member states must find within themselves the political will to use all of the instruments the Charter provides.

Earlier, today, I discussed the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina with Secretary General Boutros-Ghali. Yesterday afternoon, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Barbara McDougall, met in Lisbon with her Bosnian counterpart, Mr. Haris Silajdzec, as well. Clearly the situation is both very dangerous and very worrying. There is always ample responsibility to be shared by the parties when nationalism turns violent. In light of these discussions and of other consultations with allies, and in order to encourage a return to reason, the Government of Canada has decided today to take the following actions.

1. I have directed our U.N. Ambassador Louise Fréchette to ask the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent, formal meeting to impose economic, trade and oil sanctions against the Belgrade regime.

2. Canada will, also, urge the Security Council to take steps so that U.N.-escorted relief convoys can reach civilians in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, for humanitarian reasons, so that the Sarajevo airport is open.

3. The landing rights in Canada of JAT Yugoslav airlines are being suspended.

4. The Canadian Ambassador to Belgrade is being recalled for consultations.

5. The Yugoslav Consulate in Toronto will be closed and its diplomats will leave Canada. The recently closed consulate in Vancouver will not be allowed to reopen. These measures are designed to demonstrate the determination of Canada and of the international community as a whole to end the bloodshed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Last fall, at Stanford University, I called for a more interventionist role for the United Nations, and I spoke of the need to balance the doctrine of national sovereignty with the universal values of human rights. The U.N. Charter makes an eloquent appeal for "respect for...human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." In this era, and more so with every day that passes, the interests of nation states and the imperatives of geopolitics must be subordinated to the interests and well-being of people. Indeed, as Flora Lewis wrote in yesterday's New York Times, "the modern world is eroding the notion of absolute and exclusive nation states." The protection of universal human rights is the issue on which modern diplomacy will increasingly be axed.

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In such a world, the U.N. should become progressively more important but, as always, the U.N.'s effectiveness will depend on the political will of the nations that comprise its membership. I can state to all here present that the political will for a strong U.N. exists in Canada. I assure you, Mr. Secretary General, and the young men and women present today that the United Nations and its well-being will remain a vital and unshakable cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy. And I guarantee the representatives of the world's youth gathered in Montreal, today, that Canada will do its share and more to ensure that the United Nations enters the next century ready and able to help you all build a better world.

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General Assembly Security Council

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27 May 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 30, 35 and 74 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND
OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

> Israel, the occupying Power, remains persistent in its acts of violence and terror against the Palestinian people living in the occupied Palestinian territory. During the past few days, the Israeli occupying forces opened fire in several Palestinian camps in the Gaza Strip and in Nablus, killing three Palestinians and injuring 33 others. Among those injured was Nidal Agha of Khan Younis, a nine-year-old boy struck by a military jeep, and he is in critical condition. Fatemeh Kurd of Gaza, a six-year-old girl, also was struck by a military jeep and sustained severe injuries.

These criminal actions represent flagrant violations of human rights, the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

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* A/47/50.

Time and time again the Palestinian people requested international protection for those living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza, including Jerusalem. The situation has escalated to an extent that it necessitates immediate action from the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35 and 74 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations